5: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

651 Revenue and expenditure of local governments in the Eastern Aden Protectorate which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows:

Revenue

(*a*) Mukalla Government	. . . .	Rs. 21,47,767
(*b*) Sai'un ,,	. . . .	2,36,895
(*c*) Wahidi ,,	. . . .	78,333

Expenditure

652

(*a*) Mukalla Government	. . . .	Rs. 22,24,947
(*b*) Sai'un ,,	. . . .	1,91,199
(*c*) Wahidi ,,	. . . .	69,376

Assets and Liabilities

Investments Mukalla Government	. .	Rs. 35,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	.	46,783
Investment Sai'un Government	. . .	3,00,000
Debts (His Majesty's Government Loans)	.	34,540
Investment Wahidi Government	. . .	60,000
Savings Banks and Co-operative Societies	.	Nil

[453 474]

Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

435 Indian rupees and riyals (or Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used, the 1947 rate of exchange being Rs. 2.6.0. to the M.T. Dollar.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grains, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth and cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc.; the principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

Imports and exports for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1947 were as follows:

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM21

are generally of good-quality alluvium. In high-altitude districts less fertile soils are found and they are generally light in texture, except in some limestone areas where they are heavy and intractable.

(*b*) *Water supplies* are generally good and sufficient for the needs of cultivators who tend to concentrate in the river-valley areas or in the highland areas where some rainfall can be expected. Water becomes scarce in the Eastern districts where the settled country emerges into the Empty Quarter. Domestic water supplies are obtained from springs, wells, dams, tanks and cisterns.

(*c*) *Irrigation and drainage systems* are highly developed. At high altitudes the run-off is led to terraces in order to boost the rainfall which is insufficient in itself for crop production. Flood irrigation systems are found in the river valleys and on the coastal plain. Irrigation from permanent streams and springs is highly developed. Artificial irrigation is from open wells. Animal power lifts are worked at depths of 10 to 60 feet and in the most favourable districts command up to 10 per cent. of the total arable area.

(*d*) *Mechanical cultivation* is confined to one small unit used by the Abyan Board in the Abyan district. Elsewhere the simple Arabian plough, combined levelling-board and scraper, harrow and a drill attachment for the plough comprise the implements used by the cultivator.

(*e*) *Application of fertilisers.* Organic fertilisers only are used. Farmyard manure is commonly used in all mid-altitude and highland districts. Farmyard manure, human excreta and town wastes are used in the Hadhramaut. Fish and guano are commonly used in the Eastern Protectorate coastal areas.

Land Tenure

(*a*) Customary tribal law and Shari'a law affect land tenure.

(*b*) Individual ownership is the common and most-desired form of tenancy; share tenancy is the usual form of leashold tenure.

(*c*) His Majesty's Government owns no land in the Aden Protectorate. Some of the Arab states hold extensive tracts of land as state domain. All the land is held by indigenous inhabitants except for a very small percentage held by Yemeni settlers and a few Indians and Somalis.

Agricultural Credit

There are no banks in the Aden Protectorate. One small Farmers' Association giving credit assistance to its members was formed during the year. The Department of Agriculture, the local Governments, and in the Wadi Hadhramaut a Relief Organisation afforded assistance to farmers with interest-free loans.

FISHERIES

A visit in February by the Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies resulted in the arrival of a fisheries research party in

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

Chapter 5: Currency and Banking

436 652 In the Protectorate rupees and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are the currency used. The devaluation of the rupee caused a sudden rise of the M.T. dollar to Rs. 2/8/0 followed by a slower rise, which is still going on. At the end of 1950 it had risen to just over Rs. 3.

453 There are no banks in the Protectorate.

Chapter 6: Commerce

439 The principal imports are grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spices, cloth, cotton piece-goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap, glassware, etc. The principal exports are coffee, skins and hides, lime, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish, etc.

The great bulk of trade with the Western Aden Protectorate goes by land from the town of Aden.

Principal imports and exports which passed through the Mukalla Customs for the Eastern Aden Protectorate during 1950 were as follows:

IMPORTS

		Quantity		*Value* Rs.
Wheat	.. .. ..	cwt.	5,296	1,37,700
Millet, Yemeni	.. ..	,,	2,393	47,860
,, other sorts	.. ..	,,	80,933	1,74,060
Maize	.. .. ..	,,	9,101	1,45,620
Flour, wheat	.. .. ..	,,	21,250	6,80,000
Rice, all sorts	.. .. ..	,,	62,051	29,78,450
Other Grains	.. .. ..	,,	3,154	1,26,160
Dates, Busrah	.. ..	,,	31,290	58,40,800
,, other sorts	.. ..	,,	3,245	64,900
Sugar, refined	.. ..	,,	20,732	10,36,600
,, other sorts	.. ..	,,	1,505	97,830
Joggery—Mollasses	.. ..	,,	3,272	1,30,880
Sim Sim	.. .. ..	,,	7,670	10,73,800
Tea	.. ..	lb.	125,547	3,76,640
Coffee	.. ..	cwt.	5,131	2,46,340
Sheep and Goats	.. ..			1,91,350
Ghee (clarified butter)	..	cwt.	2,438	4,87,600
Oil, all sorts	.. .. ..	,,	5,185	6,22,200
Kerosene and Petrol	.. ..	gal.	286,764	4,30,150
Spices	.. ..			9,14,800
Cotton Piece-goods, Grey Sheetings	.. .. ..	yards	548,169	5,48,170
Cotton pce./goods, other sorts				6,99,270
Cotton twist	.. .. ..			1,49,400
Cigarettes and Tobacco	..			2,63,340
Wool and Timber	.. ..			1,88,510
Miscellaneous	.. ..			39,05,550
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	..			Rs. 1,78,67,260

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

652

	1951–52	1952–53
	£	£
Staff and Miscellaneous	31,892	38,227
Hadhrami Beduin Legion	27,872	33,555
Subsidies to Local Forces	8,658	11,357
Education	4,767	5,326
Health	6,721	*
Agriculture	—	50
Miscellaneous Services and Subsidies	501	671
Famine Relief	183	246
Information Services	—	188
	80,594	89,620

* The Health Services are now common to both Protectorates and are shown under Western Aden Protectorate.

Revenue and expenditure of States in the Protectorates which have adopted regular accounting methods are as follows :

	1951–52		1952–53	
	Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*
Western Protectorate :	£	£	£	£
Fadhli	54,660	40,228	43,090	47,709
Lower Yafa'i	24,995	9,670	18,562	20,703
Dathina	7,369	8,630	10,663	8,795
Lower Aulaqi	3,604	2,933	4,836	4,141
Amiri	8,788	6,574	8,334	9,275
Audhali	13,210	11,827	17,505	13,129
Upper Aulaqi (Sheikhdom)	749	572	7,117	7,026
Subeihi	3,651	2,098	2,324	2,967
Eastern Protectorate :				
Qu'aiti	286,941	220,587	245,824	244,547
Kathiri	39,240	28,186	30,810	32,126
Wahidi (Balhaf and Bin Ali)	11,375	10,213	9,235	11,031

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

In the Protectorate East African shillings and riyals (Maria Theresa dollars) are used as currency. 436

There are no banks. 453